



# A Macroinvertebrate IBI for the Assessment of Northeastern Lakes

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# Purpose of today's discussion

- Overall approach for developing lake biocriteria
- A word about our database
- Classification approach and methods
- A macroinvertebrate IBI
- A phytoplankton IBI
- A 'RIVPACS' macroinvertebrate IBI (if time permits)



# General multimetric IBI approach

- Reference-based approach
- Begin w/ no a-priori viewpoint on metrics
- Select reference and suspected-impacted sites
- Measure target community using appropriate toolkit
- Stratify measurements across habitats



# General multimetric IBI approach

- Infer a biological classification of reference lakes (CA, CCA)
- Model the classification (DFA)
- Go fishing for metrics that discriminate reference from test lakes, while being sensitive to class
- Weed out redundant metrics
- Retain sensitive, independent metrics
- Score metrics, and create index
- Test index discrimination statistically

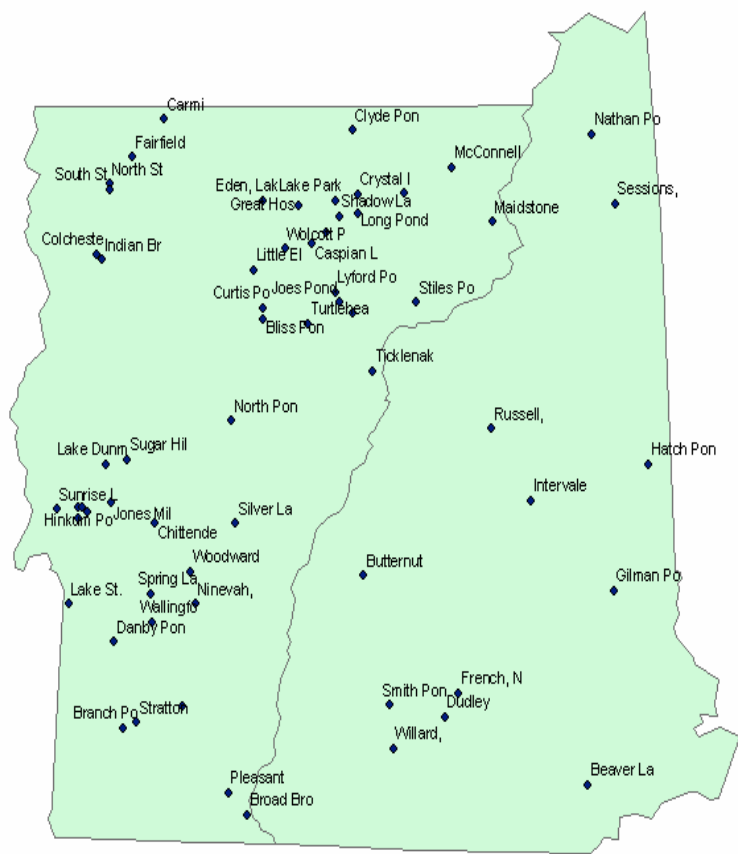


# Description of the database

- 61 lakes assessed
- Lakes range widely in alkalinity, size, depth, trophic status, and level of disturbance.

	Lake Area ac	Basin Area ac	Max Dep m	ALK mg/l	COND us/cm	Flush Rate #/yr
Min	20	173	1.8	-0.3	9.2	0.4
Median	69	1,382	11.9	28.3	82.9	3.8
Mean	182	4,024	13.2	32.8	91.4	7.7
Max	1,402	89,292	43.0	103.5	305.5	52.1







# Sampling approach

- Bioassessment visit takes ~1 day
- Lakes visited during summer index period Aug 1 to Sept 15.
- Lake 'trisected,' the first occurrence of each target habitat sampled once in each third, these samples composited.
- Replication for QC purposes and to assess variability



# Five macroinvertebrate habitats

- Rocky littoral
  - Timed sweep net search, 2 person, five minutes per person, at each third of the lake
- Muddy littoral
  - Sweep net, two one-meter sweeps @5cm deep, at each third of the lake
- Macrophyte beds
  - Sweep net, four sweeps thru plant beds, at each third of the lake



# Five macroinvertebrate habitats

- Sublittoral
  - Eckman dredge, one grab at each third of the lake, composited to comprise a whole-lake sample
- Profundal
  - Eckman dredge, three grabs, composited, from the deepest hole of the lake.



# Cartoon Lake

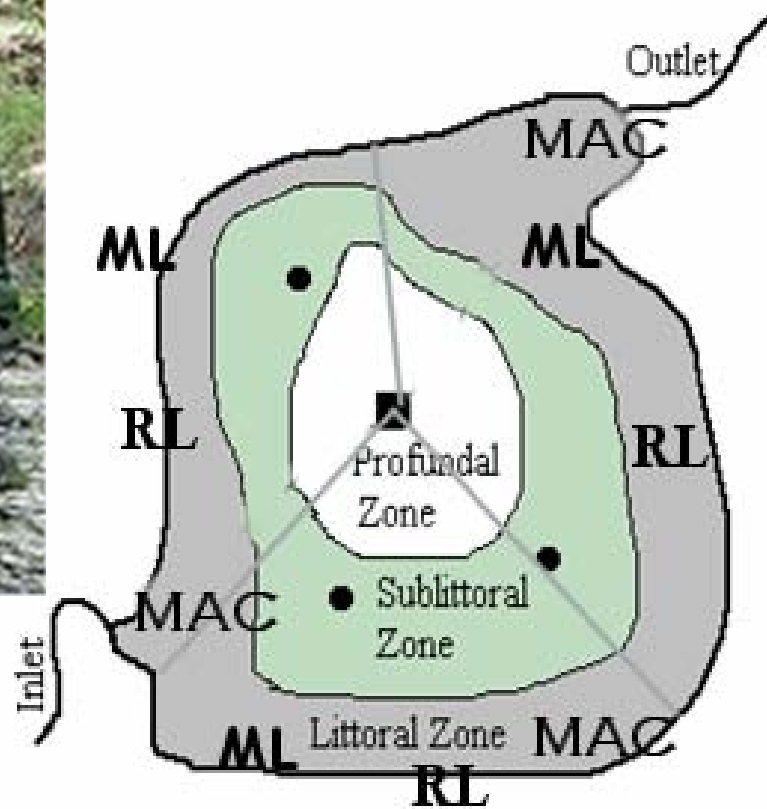


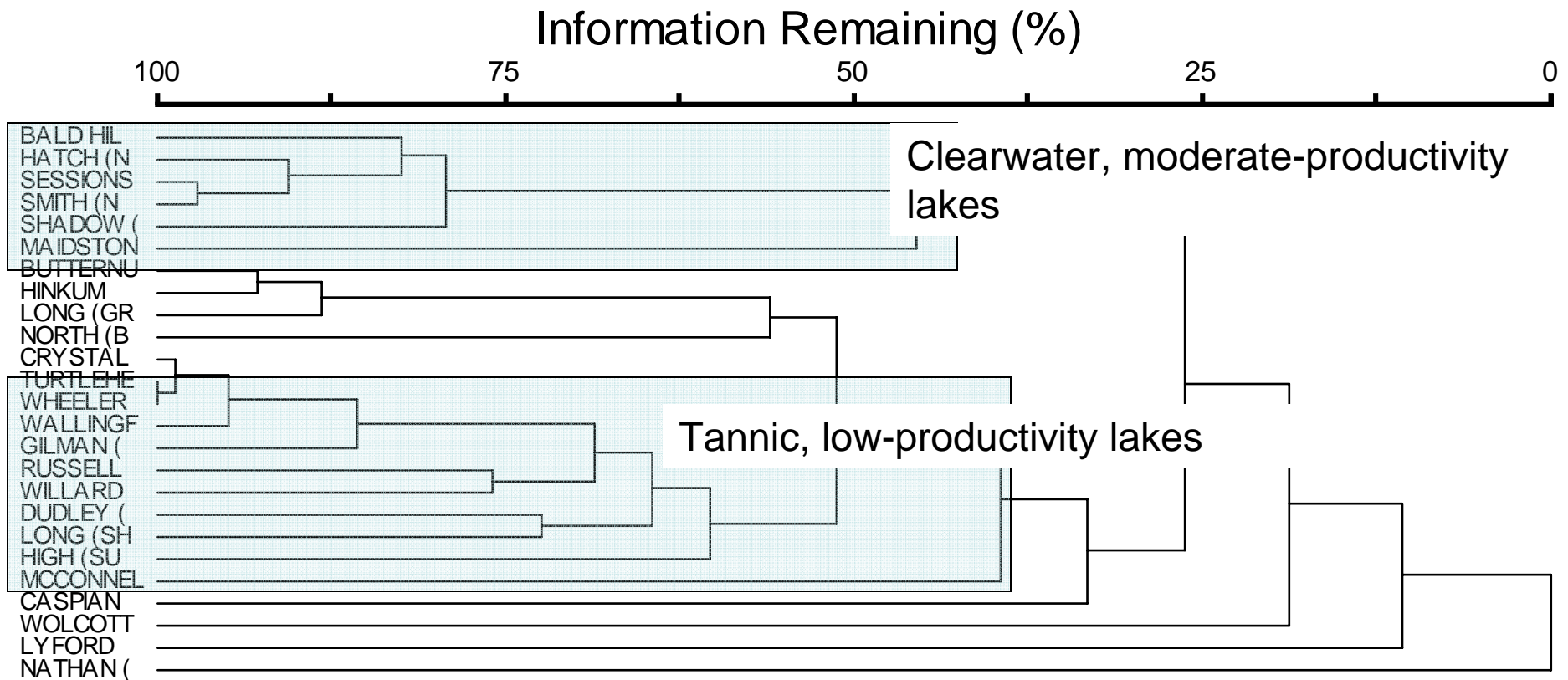
Figure 1. Example lake sampling locations







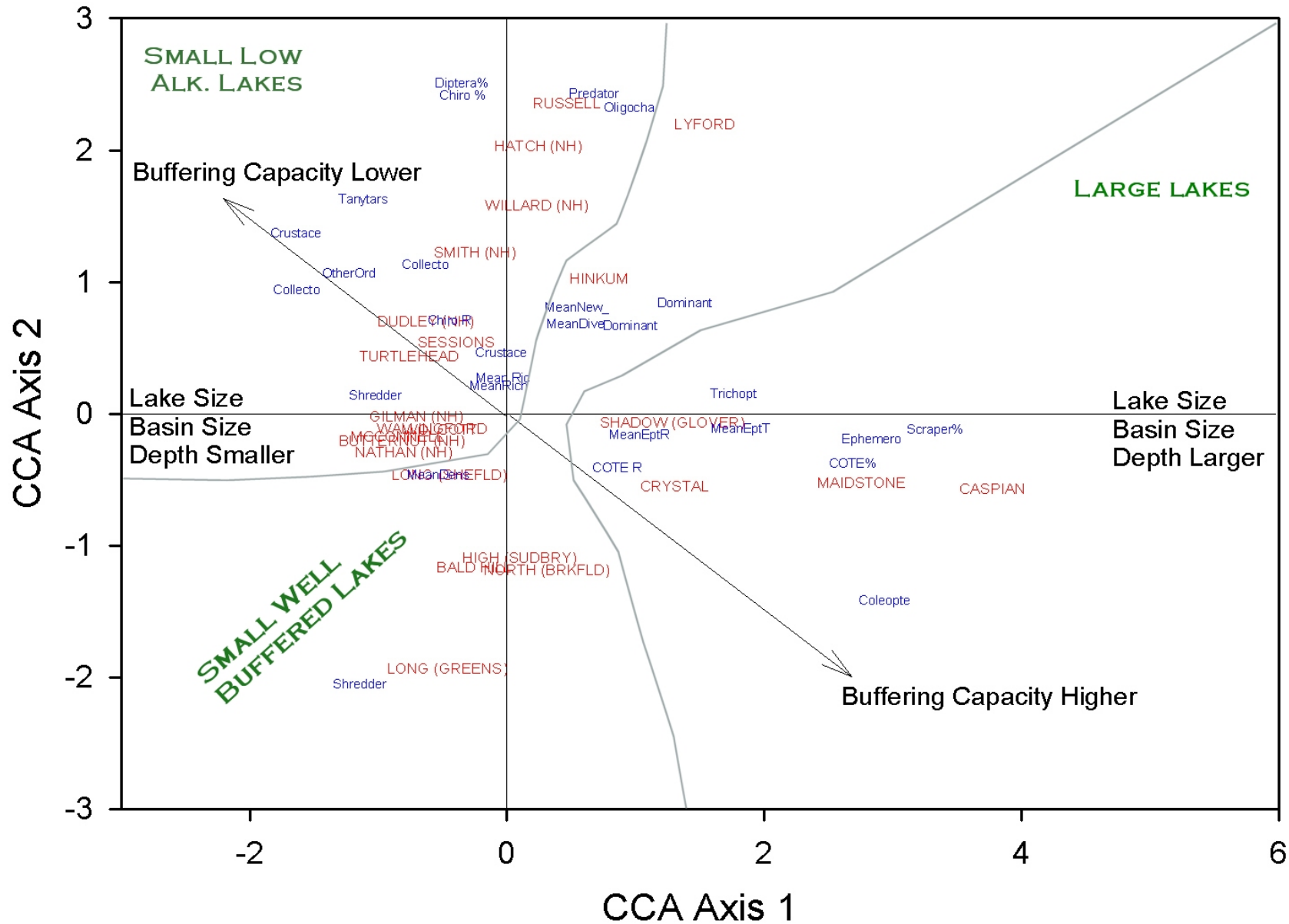
# Classification of Ref. Lakes



- Rocky-littoral habitat – clustering of low-productivity clearwater lakes and tannic lakes
- All habitats, clustering of tannic lakes

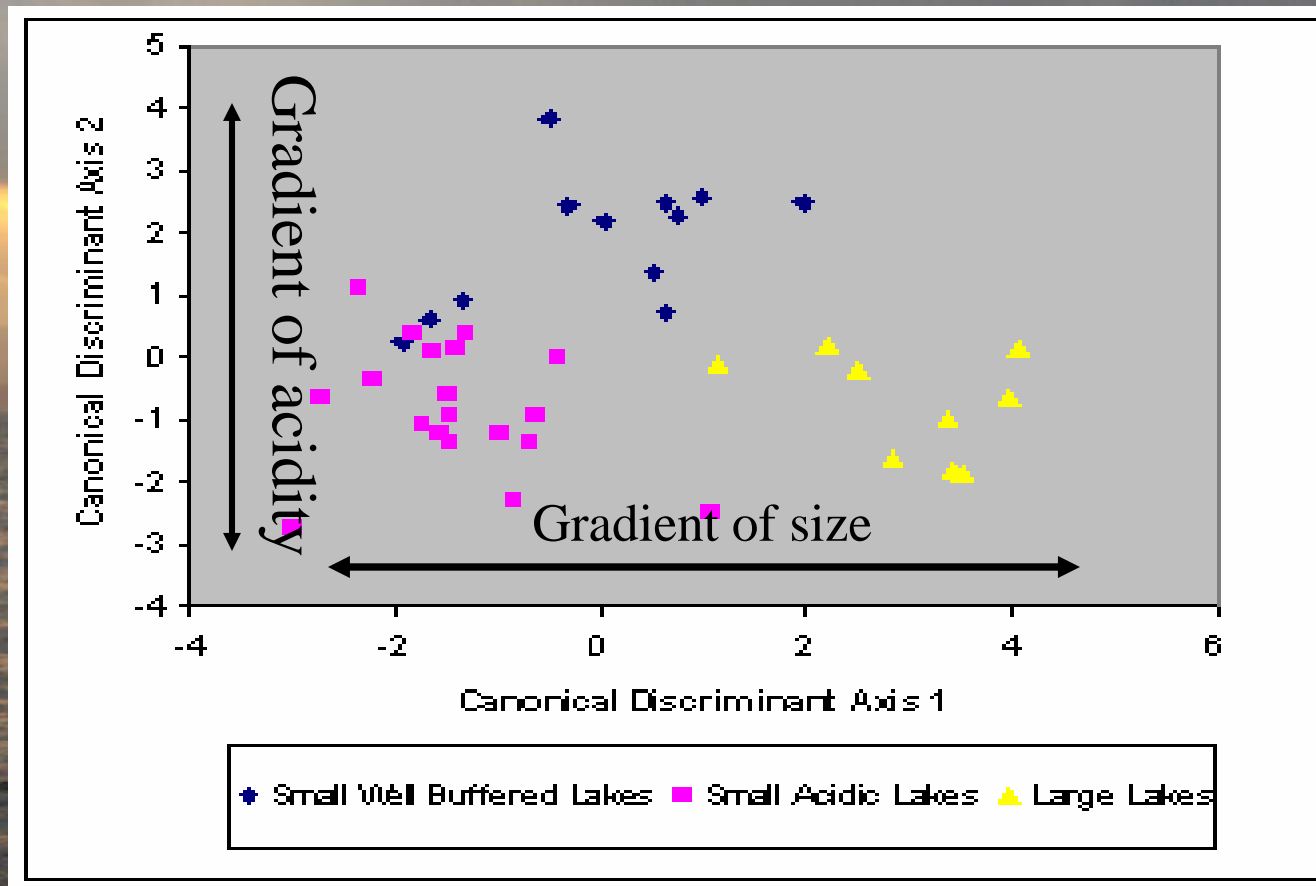


# Classification using CCA





# Discriminant function model

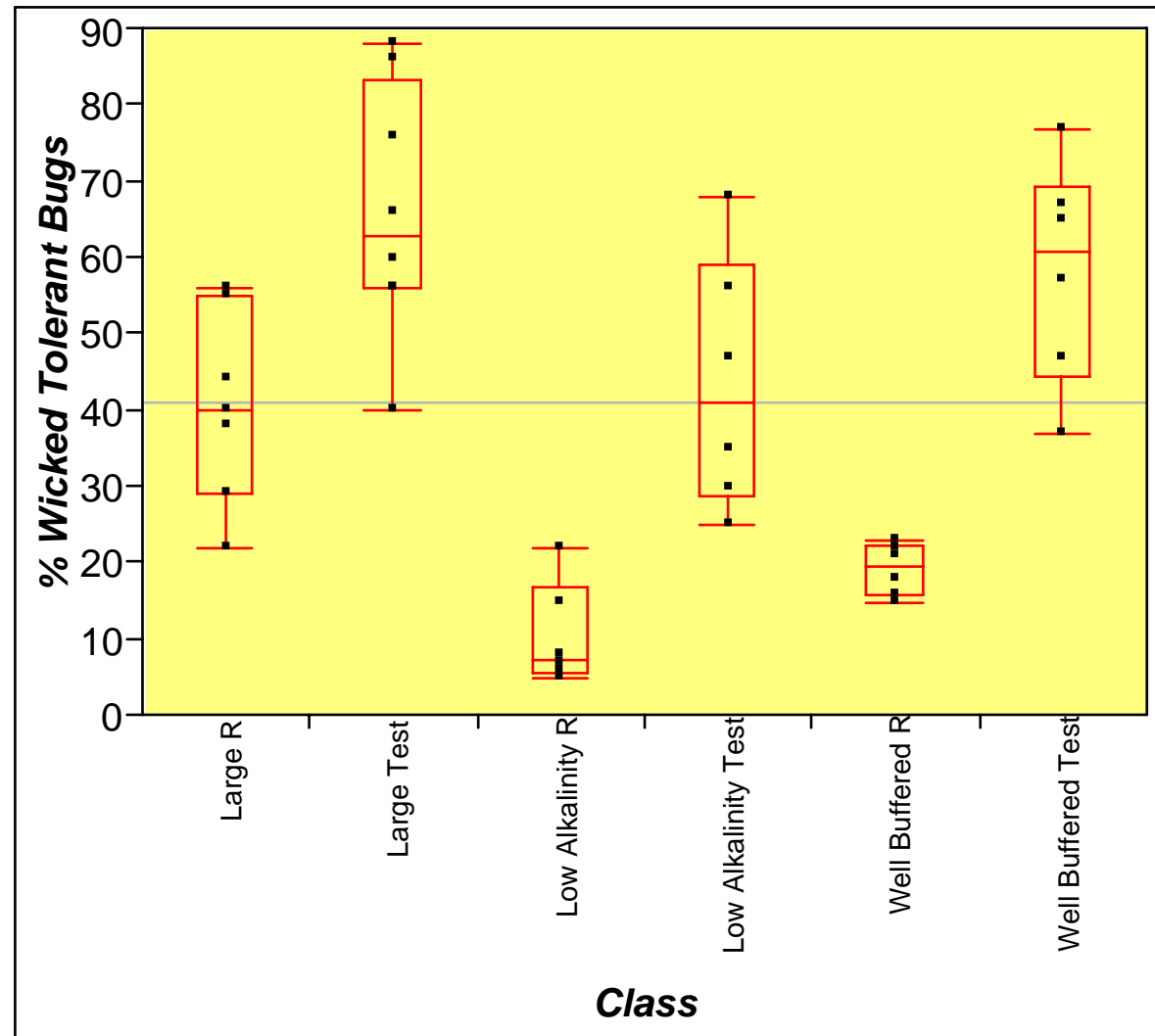


$p=0.001$  Overall error rate 15%



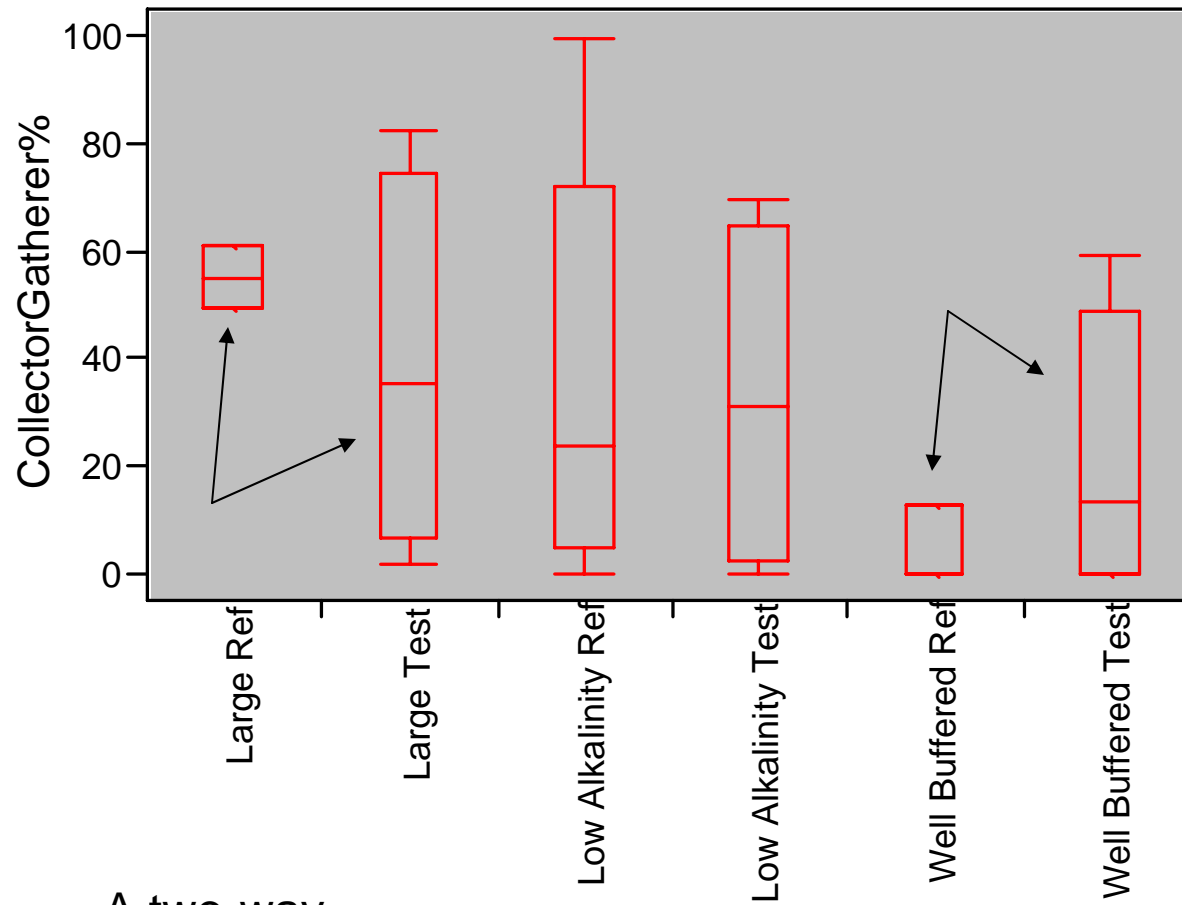
# Metric selection process

- This is the
- Plot distrib metrics for
- Seek out n and vary b



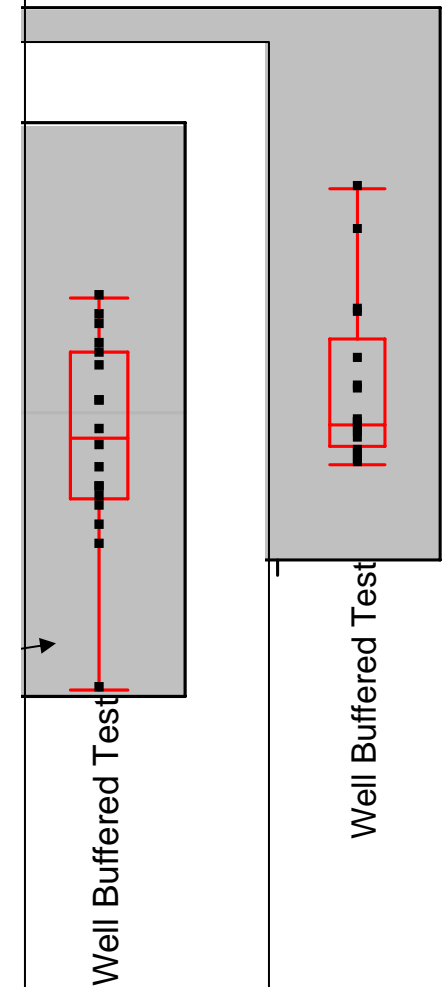


# Metric selection process



A two-way  
metric

Profundal Habitat





# It was a very manual process

	ML	RL	MA	SL	PF
LG	near 31 P. 1000	<del>Don 3 1/2</del> COLLECTOR 8 <del>COLLECTOR 8</del> MR 31 <del>COLLECTOR 8</del> S. 1000 S. 1000	<del>Don 3 1/2</del> COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8	<del>Don 3 1/2</del> COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8	<del>Don 3 1/2</del> COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8
WB	9000 7000 New 31 P. 1000 S. 1000 S. 1000	<del>Don 3 1/2</del> Scanner <del>EPT/Collector</del> G. 1000 <del>Don 3 1/2</del> G. 1000 <del>Don 3 1/2</del> G. 1000 <del>Don 3 1/2</del> G. 1000	<del>Don 3 1/2</del> COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8	<del>Don 3 1/2</del> COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8	<del>Don 3 1/2</del> COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8
LA	<del>Don 3 1/2</del> EPT/Collector S. 1000	<del>Don 3 1/2</del> EPT/Collector S. 1000 S. 1000 S. 1000	<del>Don 3 1/2</del> COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8	<del>Don 3 1/2</del> COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8	<del>Don 3 1/2</del> COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8 COLLECTOR 8

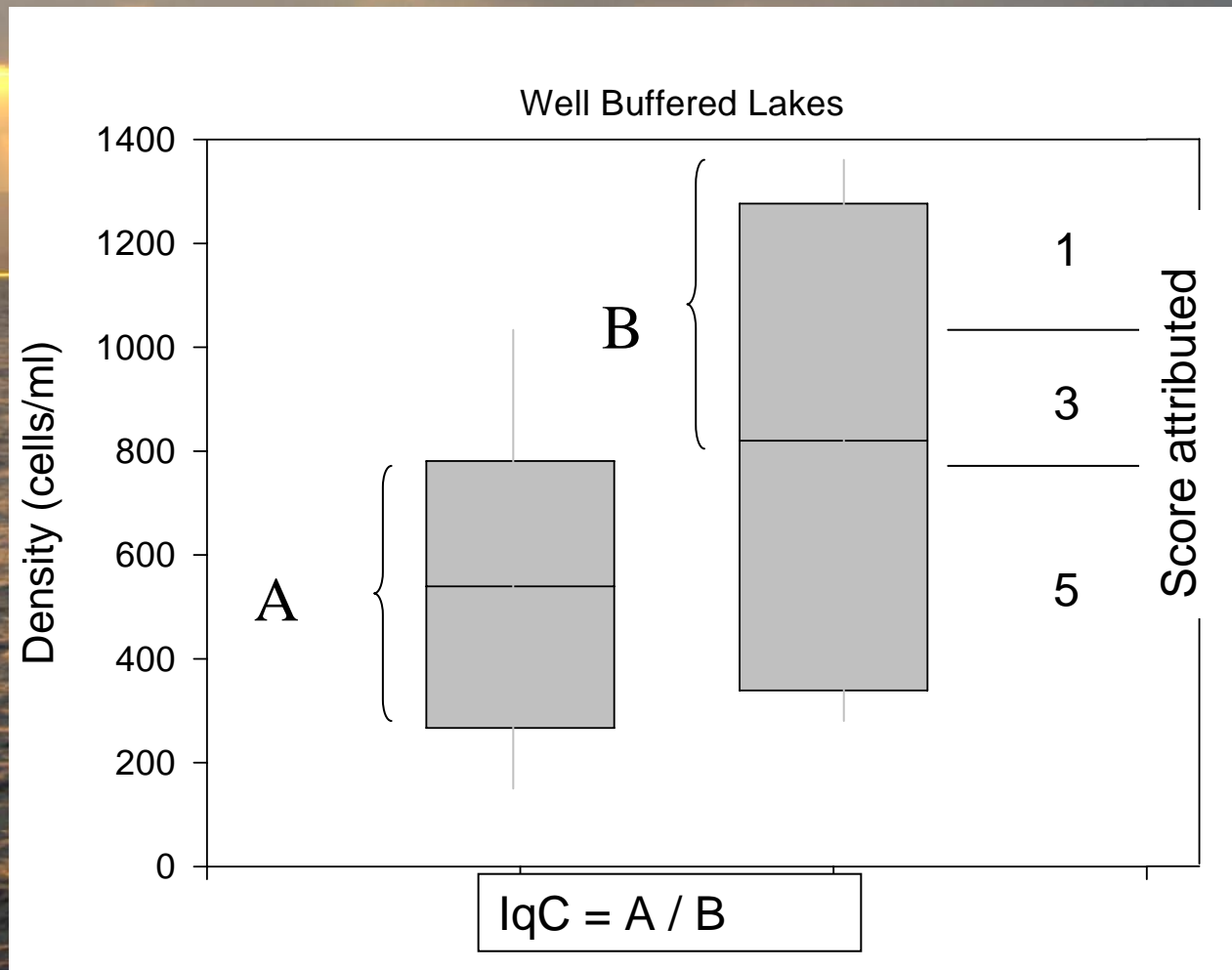


# Information Content and Redundancy

- Metric quality and information content was assessed using the Interquartile Coefficient
  - IQ range of Ref / Scope for detection for test
  - Should be  $< 1$
- Run Spearman correlations amongst identified candidate metrics within habitats
- Where metric  $R > 0.75$ , reject that metric with lowest information content (largest IqC).



# Example interquartile coefficient and scoring





# Valid metric count

Lake Class	Rocky littoral	Muddy littoral	Macro-phyte beds	Sub littoral	Prof-undal
Large	6	0	1	2	4
Low Alk.	3	1	2	0	1
Well Buffered	6	3	5	3	2
MANOVA significance	<0.001	<0.1	<0.05	NS	<0.1

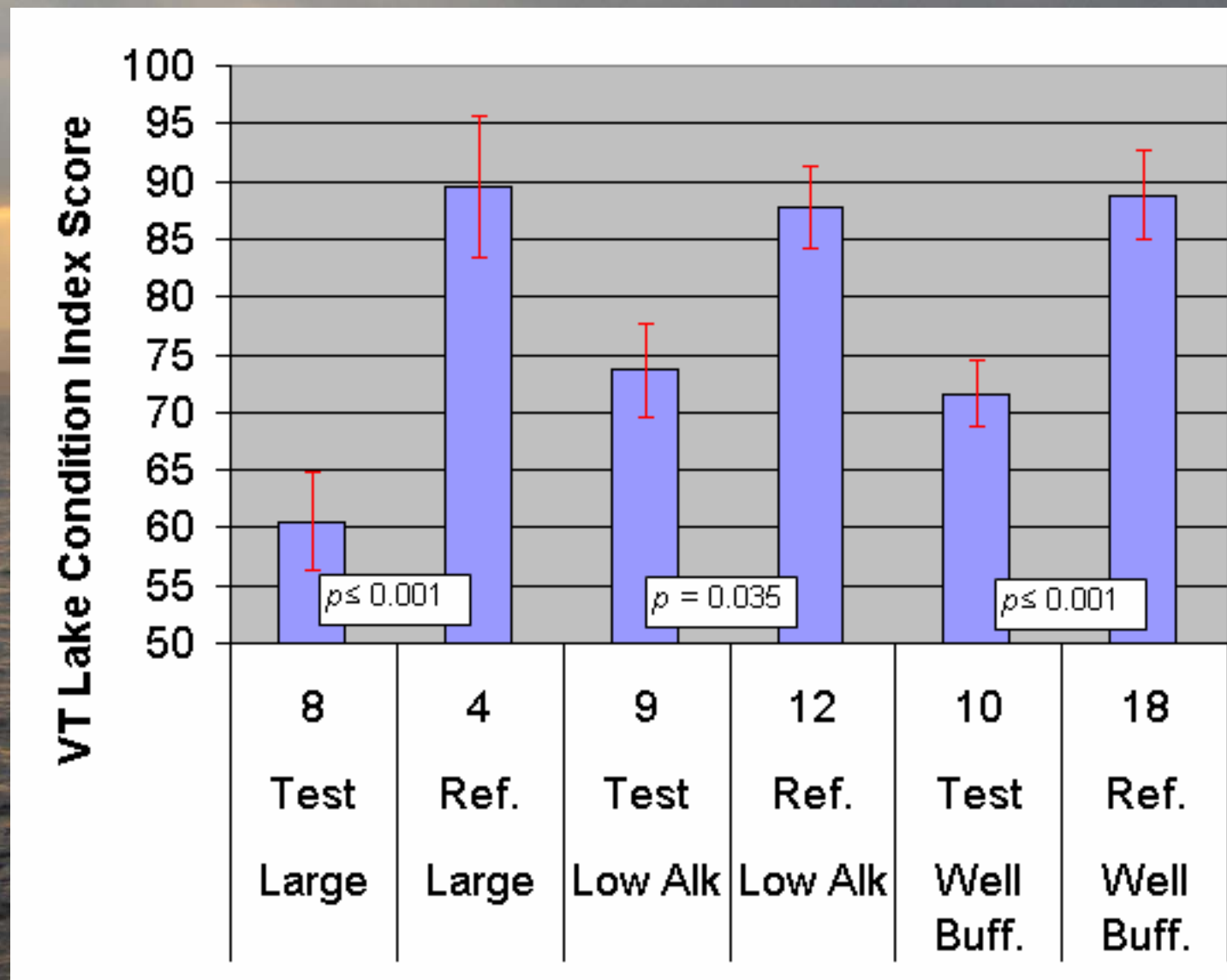


Hab	Metric	Lake Class	Impact	Score Attrib.		
				lqC	5	1
PF	DOM%	Large	Elevated	0.14	<30.4	>54.7
PF	DOM%	Low Alk	Elevated	0.84	<68.4	>84.2
PF	Diversity	Large	Depressed	0.14	>2.4	<1.7
PF	Coll. Gath%	Large	Depressed	0.23	>50.0	<26.1
PF	Coll. Gath%	Well Buff	Elevated	0.29	<13.3	>36.4
PF	Chaoboridae%	Large	Elevated	0.03	<2.0	>40.5
PF	Chaoboridae%	Well Buff	Depressed	0.52	>66.0	<33.0

Scores are summed and expressed as 0% to 100% of the maximum possible score



# VT Lake Condition Index Mean Scores





# We have done this process for phytoplankton as well

- Sampling regime requires at least five biweekly samples across the growing season
- Taxonomy of 100 to 300 organisms per sample – done by contract
- Classification and metric selection process the same

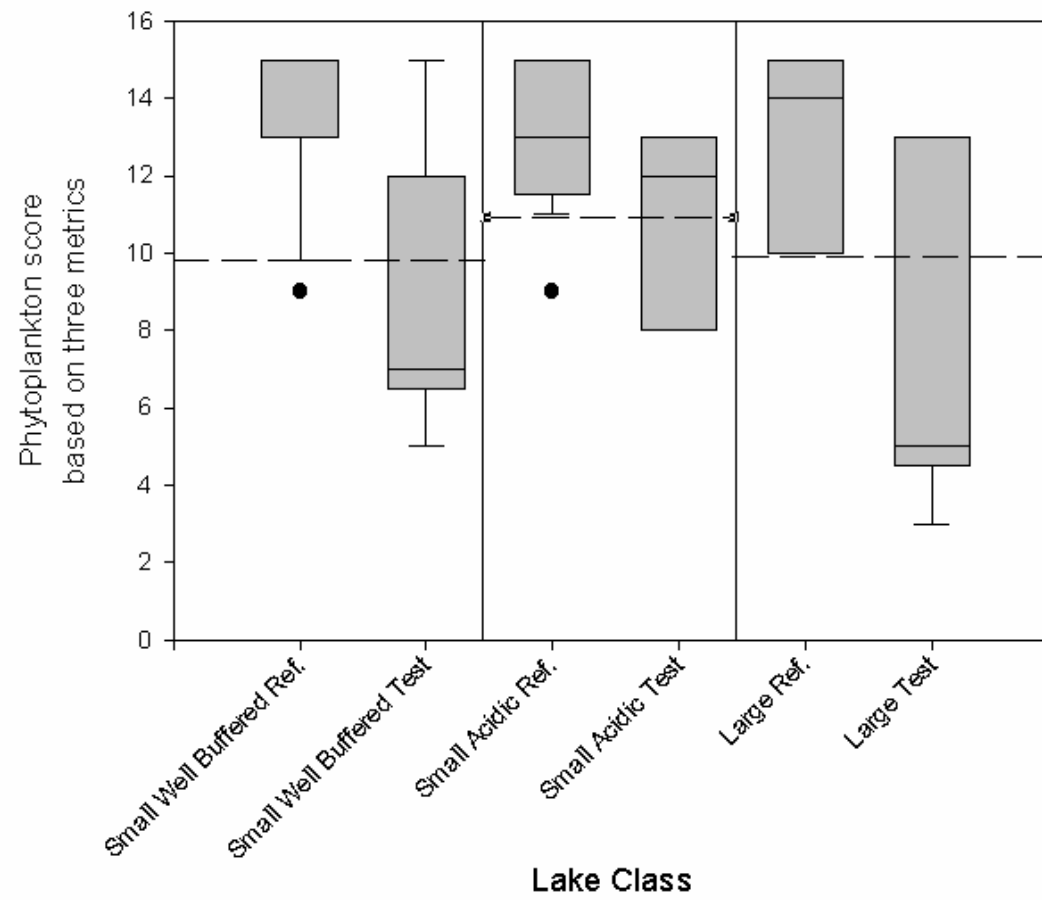


# Phytoplankton metrics selected

- Total density, % *Aphanizomenon* spp., *Anabaena* spp., *Microcystis* spp. by volume
- for Well buffered lakes:
  - % chrysophytes by density
- for Low alkalinity lakes:
  - % cryptophytes by volume
- for Large Lakes:
  - % diatoms by density



# Box plots of final phytoplankton scores



## Proposed Designation

Community  
meets expected reference  
condition for this lake type

Community  
deviates significantly from  
expected reference condition  
for this lake type

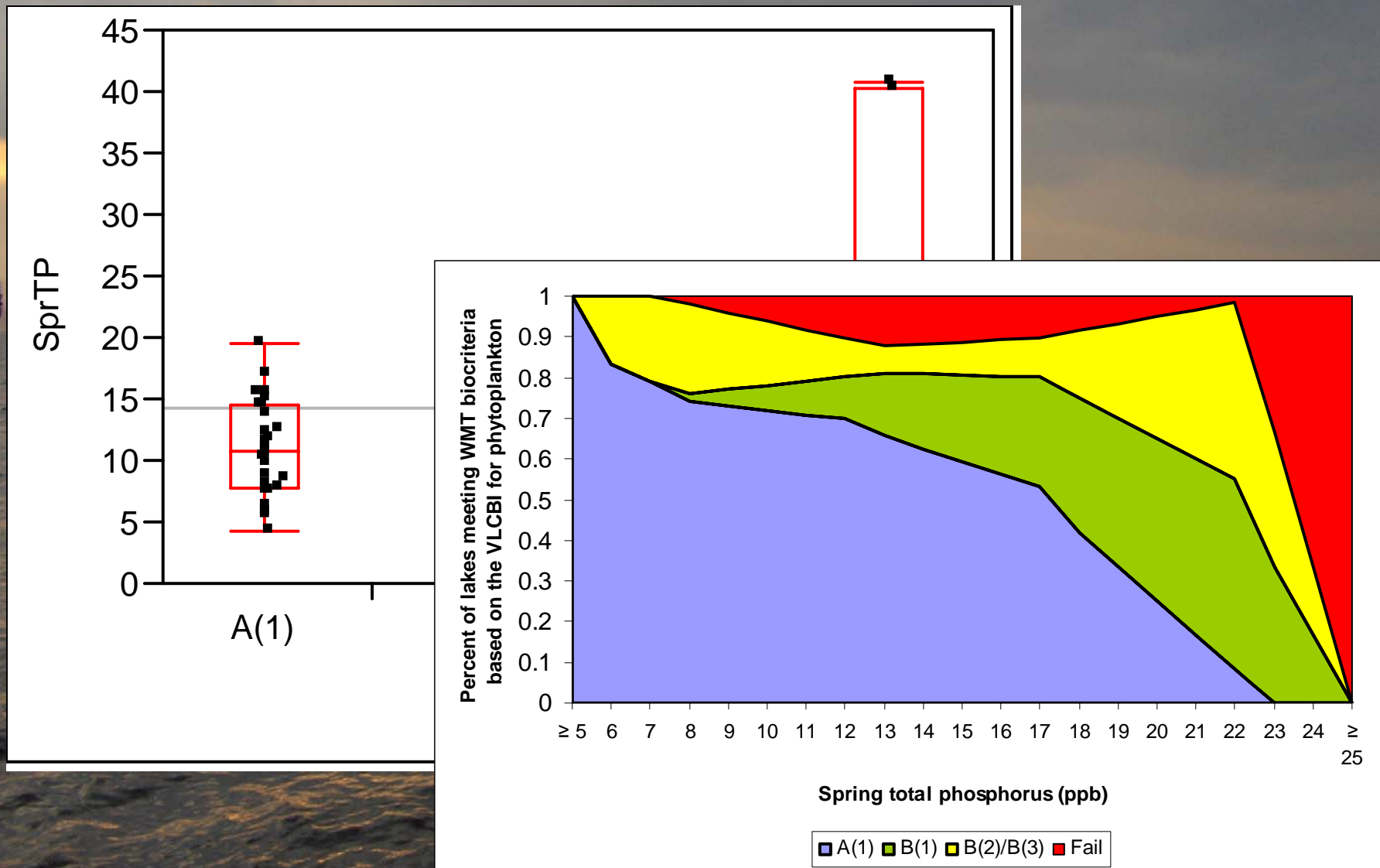


# Stresses detected by the IBI's

- Bug IBI
  - Cumulative development – particularly in the well buffered and large lakes
  - WL Fluctuation
  - Acidity (to a degree)
- Phytoplankton
  - Eutrophication stress
  - Useful in the development of nutrient criteria



# Using the phytoplankton IBI within VT's TALU to set nutrient criteria



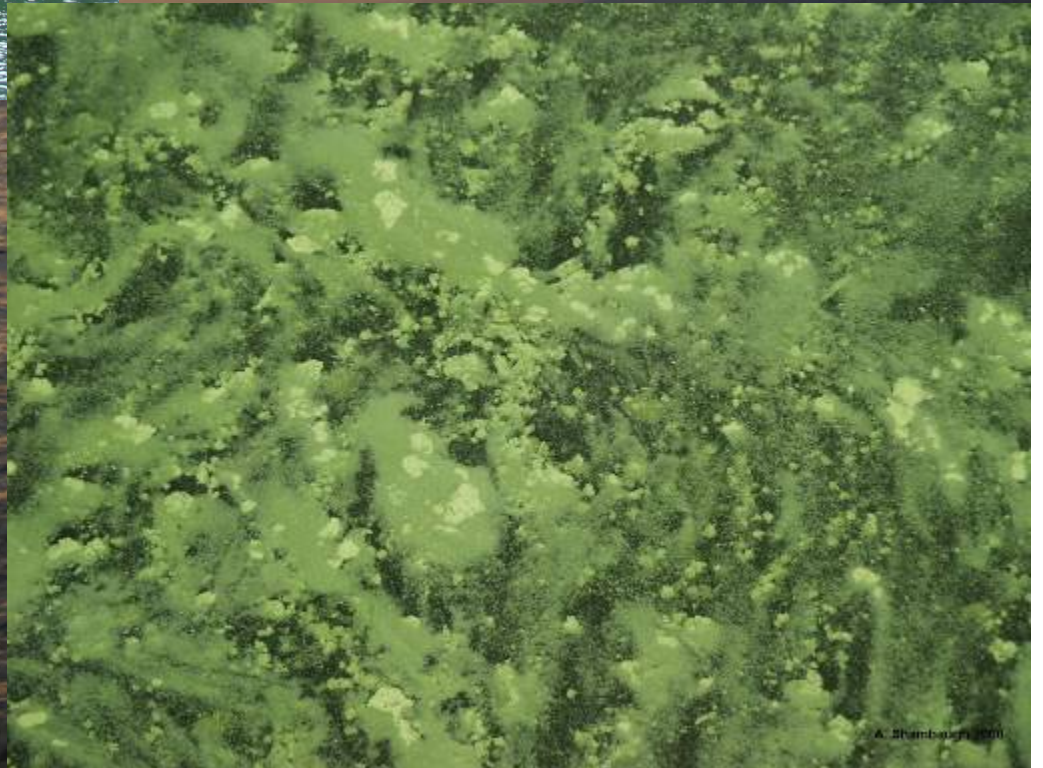


# Vermont's approach to integrated assessment.

- Assess phytoplankton community using PhytoIBI
- Assess macroinvertebrate community using BugIBI.
- Assess shoreline habitat quality (ongoing work by EPA R1 and others in Northeast and Midwest).
- Measure WQ.
- When does impairment exist?  $\frac{1}{4}$  endpoints failing?,  $\frac{2}{4}$ ?, all?



# Questions?





# Supplemental slides





# RIVPACS – the “O/E” metric

- Essentially a richness-based supermetric
- Relates **O**bserved taxa richness to mean richness **E**xpected based on reference lakes
- Impact to aquatic biota evident under depressed richness
- Observed richness > reference can indicate intermediate disturbance
- Predicated on biological classification



...thank you Dr. Hawkins

## Basic Concepts (Units of Measure & the Expected Taxa)

Species	Replicate Sample Number										Freq ( $P_c$ )
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.0
B	*	*		*	*	*		*	*	*	0.8
C	*		*		*	*			*		0.5
D		*	*				*		*	*	0.5
E					*						0.1
Sp Count	3	3	3	2	4	3	2	2	4	3	2.9

Species Richness is the Currency.

$$E = \sum P_c = \bullet \bullet \text{number of species / sample} = 2.9.$$



# VT Approach for lakes

- Use existing classification
- Calculate  $E$  from ref x hab combination
- Calculate  $O$  from observed richness for each habitat surveyed, in each classified lake
- $O/E$  for each lake therefore captures habitat sampled and classification within one apples to apples measure



# O matrix

RIVPACS Worksheet				VT Lake		
Lake Class	Rocky Littoral			Muddy Littoral		
	Count of Reference Lakes	Sum of Pc - All bugs	Sum of Pc >= 50%	Count of Reference Lakes	Sum of Pc - All bugs	
Large	4	35.8	21.3	2	46.5	
Low Alkalinity	12	34.3	10.2	12	29.4	
Well Buffered	9	37.3	12.0	9	35.3	

Generated a Pc>0% and Pc>50% model, used the Pc>0%



# Automation of O/E Calculation

qryCalcWholeLakeRIVPACS\_O/E : Select Query

LakeName	Year	REF_STATUS?	O/E
NORTH ST. ALBANS	2000	N	0.70547477823
PARKER	1999	N	0.65882352941
PLEASANT VALLEY	2002	N	0.32526160704
RUSSELL (NH)	1997	Y	0.60554316661
SESSIONS (NH)	1997	Y	0.7374301676
SHADOW (GLOVER)	1998	Y	0.83468834688
SILVER (BARNETT)	2004	N	0.87578192112

Record: 1 of 65

qryCalc\_RIVPACS\_O/E : Select Query

LabId	LakeName	REF_STATUS?	Class-Phyto	Habitat	RIVPACS model	O/E"	O	E
2002.010	PLEASANT VALLEY	N	Well Buffered	MA	Pc - 100%	0.0	1	34.6
2002.011	PLEASANT VALLEY	N	Well Buffered	ML	Pc - 100%	0.1	5	35.3
2002.014	PLEASANT VALLEY	N	Well Buffered	PF	Pc - 100%	0.4	1	2.3
2002.012	PLEASANT VALLEY	N	Well Buffered	RL	Pc - 100%	0.7	28	37.3
2002.013	PLEASANT VALLEY	N	Well Buffered	SL	Pc - 100%	0.4	6	16.5

Record: 1 of 5 (Filtered)

RIVPACS : Table

Lake Class	Habitat Type	RIVPACS mode	E
Well Buffered	MA	Pc - 100%	34.6
Well Buffered	ML	Pc - 100%	35.3
Well Buffered	PF	Pc - 100%	2.3
Well Buffered	RL	Pc - 100%	37.3
Well Buffered	SL	Pc - 100%	16.5
*			0.0

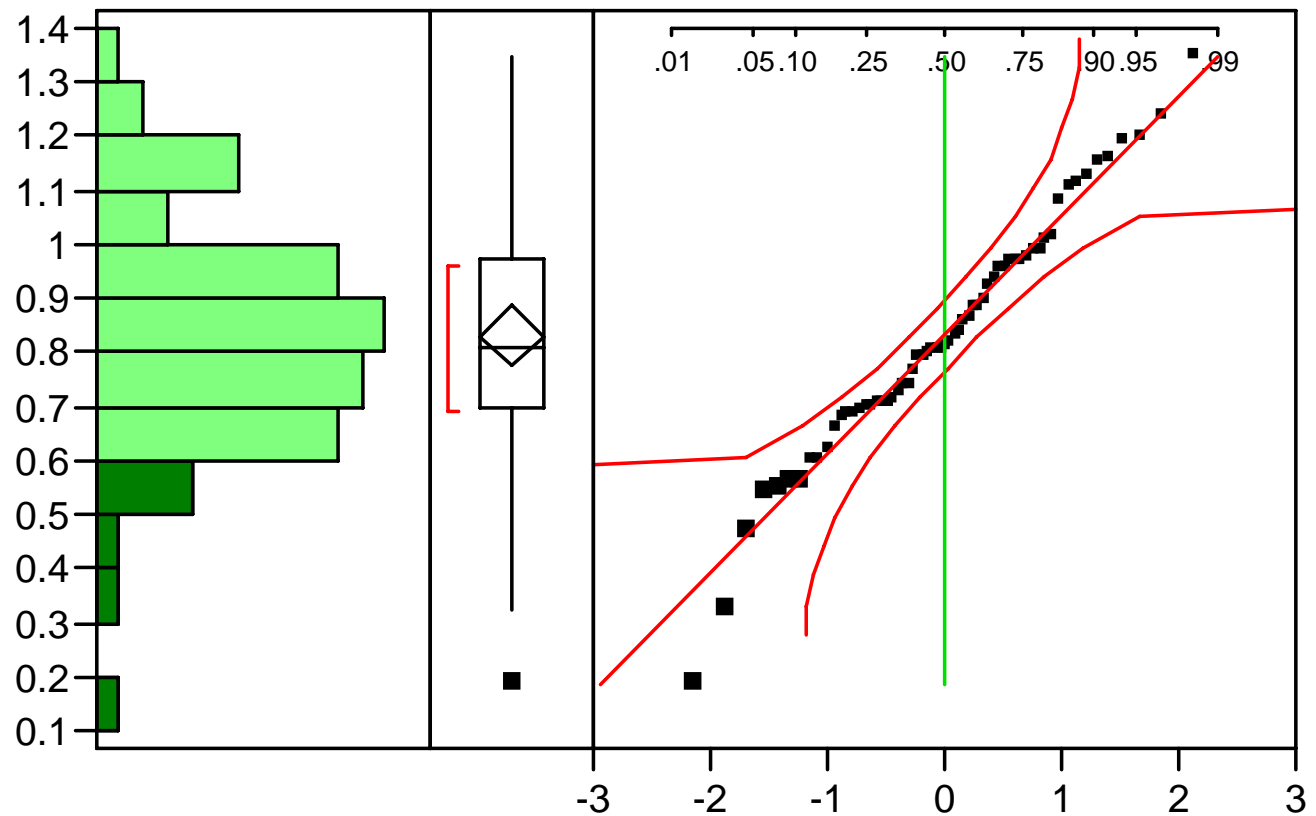
Record: 1 of 5 (Filtered)

LakeBi...

Weighted average O/E



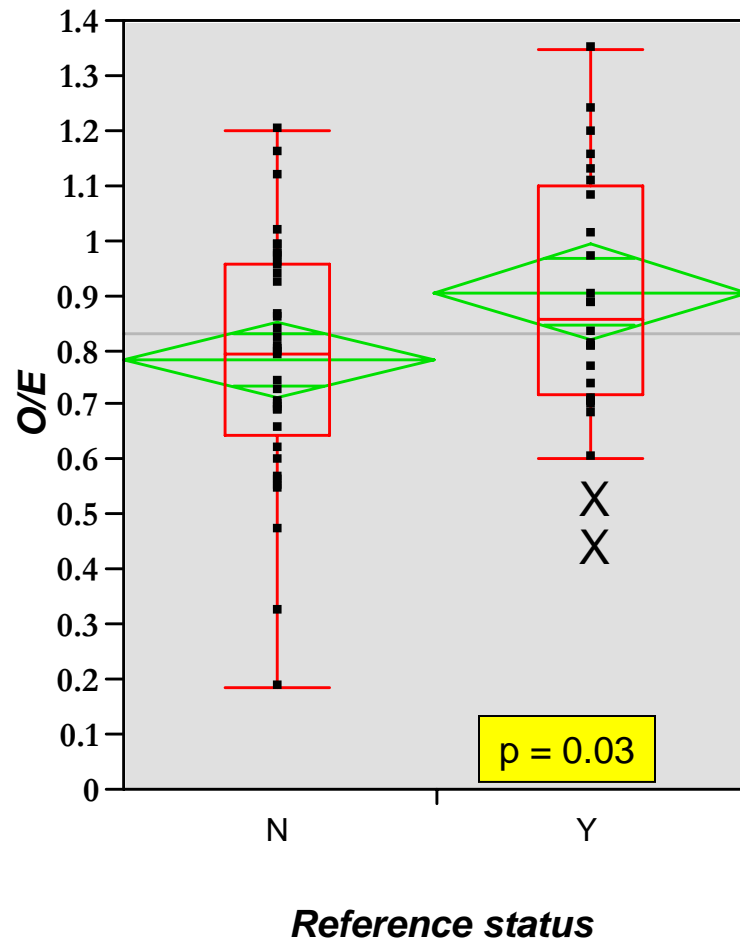
# O/E Distribution for all lakes



Normal Quantile Plot



# O/E – Ref v. test lakes



- Two large, oligotrophic ref. lakes excluded from analysis
- Some “benign enrichment” evident
- O/E of 0.7 may be a good starting point for a “deviation from reference”



Lake Class	Rocky littoral	Muddy littoral	Macrophyte beds	Sublittoral	Profundal
Large	-Tricoptera% -ShredHerbiv% -COTE% -CrustMoll% -COTE/ COTE+CHI+OLI -Oligochaeta%		Oligochaeta%	Coll. Filt%  ChiroR	DOM% Diversity Coll. Gath% Chaoborid.%
Low Alk	-Dom3% -ShredHerbiv% -Oligochaeta%	%Scrapers	Oligochaeta%  ChiroR		DOM%
Well Buff	-3Dom% -ShredHerbiv% -COTE% -Chiro% -COTE/	%Diptera  MeanRich.  %Scrapers	-Oligochaeta% -COTE/ COTE+CHI+ OLI -DOM%	-DOM%  -EPT/ EPT+Chiro	Coll. Gath%  Chaoborid.%